

Published for the Proprietor, by J. H. BROWN, at the Office of the Western Carolinian, No. 10, N. W. Corner of the City of New York.

By Authority



TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, which Treaty is, word for word, as follows:

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

The United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective States, of extending, also, and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them, and convinced that this object cannot be better accomplished than by adopting the system of an entire freedom of navigation, and a perfect reciprocity, based upon principles of equity equally beneficial to both countries, have, in consequence, agreed to enter into negotiation: for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation for which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Martin Van Buren, their Secretary of State; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria has conferred like powers on Lewis, Baron de Lederer, his Majesty's Consul for the port of New York, and the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their said full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

Article 1. There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatever of said territories, in order to attend to their commercial affairs; and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security, protection and privileges as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

Article 2. Austrian vessels arriving, either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the United States of America; and, reciprocally, vessels of the United States arriving, either laden, or in ballast, in the ports of the dominions of Austria, shall be treated on their entrance, during their stay and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, light-houses, pilotage and port charges, as well as to the fees and perquisites of public officers and all other duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever.

Article 3. All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the United States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the dominions of Austria, in Austrian vessels, may also be so imported in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in Austrian vessels. And, reciprocally all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the dominions of Austria, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the United States,

in vessels of the said States, may also be so imported in Austrian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in vessels of the United States of America.

Article 4. To prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the two preceding articles, are, in their full extent, applicable to Austrian vessels and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the United States of America; and, reciprocally, to vessels of the said States and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the dominions of Austria, whether the said vessels clear directly from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country.

Article 5. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States, of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions of Austria; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions of Austria, of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of the dominions of Austria, to or from the ports of the United States, or to or from the ports of the dominions of Austria, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Article 6. All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the United States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully exported or re-exported from the ports of the said United States, in national vessels, may also be exported, or re-exported therefrom in Austrian vessels, without paying other, or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported or re-exported, in vessels of the United States of America.

An exact reciprocity shall be observed in the ports of the dominions of Austria, so that all kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the said dominions of Austria, or of any other country, which may be lawfully exported or re-exported, from Austrian ports, in national vessels, may also be exported or re-exported therefrom, in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported, or re-exported, in Austrian vessels.

And the same bounties and drawbacks shall be allowed, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the one party, or of the other.

Article 7. It is expressly understood and agreed that the coastwise navigation of both the contracting parties, is altogether excepted from the operation of this treaty, and of every article thereof.

Article 8. No priority or preference shall be given, directly, or indirectly, by either of the contracting parties, nor by any Company, Corporation or Agent, acting on their behalf or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of commerce, lawfully imported, on account of, or in reference to the character of the vessel, whether it be of the one party or of the other, in which such article was imported, it being the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

Article 9. If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.

Article 10. The two contracting parties hereby reciprocally grant to each other, the liberty of having, each in the ports of the other, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Agents and Commissioners of their own appointments, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nations. But if any of the said Consuls shall exercise commerce, such Consuls shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which the private individ-

uals of their nation are subject in the said ports, in respect of their commercial transactions.

Article 11. The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods, within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the same party, shall succeed to their personal goods, whether by testament, or otherwise, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by other acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such duties, taxes or charges, only, as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods, as would be taken of the goods of a native in like case, until the legal owner may take measures for recovering them. And if any question should arise among several claimants, to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and Judges of the land wherein the said goods are. But this article shall not derogate, in any manner, from the force of the laws already published, or hereafter to be published by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

Article 12. The present treaty shall continue in force for ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratification; and if twelve months before the expiration of that period, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced by an official notification to the other, its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar notification whatever the time at which it may take place.

Article XIII. This Treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington, within twelve months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty, both in the English and German languages, declaring, however, that, having been originally composed in the former, the English version is to decide the interpretation, should any difference in regard to it unfortunately arise.

Done in triplicate, at Washington, this twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

M. VAN BUREN. [L. S.]
L. BARON DE LEDERER. [L. S.]

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were this day exchanged at the City of Washington by Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State of the United States, and Lewis, Baron de Lederer, Consul General of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, in the said United States, on the part of their respective Governments;

Now therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the tenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifty-fifth.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President
M. VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Last Congress.—The following members of the last Congress at its commencement are since dead. Of the Senate: Adams of Mississippi, McLean of Illinois, and Noble of Indiana. Of the House of Representatives: Mallory of Vermont, Powers of New York, Miller of Pennsylvania, Smith of Virginia, Shields of Ohio, and Pettis of Missouri. Nine deaths in two years, in two hundred and thirteen, is an unusual proportion.

Augusta Chronicle.

I wish I were a Christian.—How great the delusion of those who think themselves who enter themselves that they should be glad to be Christians if they could. It is true that many of them are not Christians, but their own unbelief prevents them from becoming so. They are not Christians, then it cannot be true that they really desire to become Christians; for if this were their desire they would not continue impenitent. There is certainly an unwillingness somewhere; and it must be either on the part of the sinner, or on the part of God. The reason that the sinner is not a saint, is either that he is unwilling to be one, or that God is unwilling he should be one. We cannot make a third supposition. But God has sworn by his own life that the unwillingness is not on his part: "As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but rather that he would turn and live. Turn ye, turn ye, for why will ye die?" And in the text: "Whoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

"I am aware that many often really believe that they desire to be Christians. But they deceive themselves, and I will endeavor to explain their delusion. They doubtless desire to escape future punishment, and to be made eternally happy; and as they are convinced that religion is necessary to the attainment of future happiness, they flatter themselves that they desire to possess it. But observe—religion itself is not the object of their desire; but its future rewards. The drunkard may sincerely desire the blessing of temperance, while he has no desire to abandon his cups. So sinners may desire for piety itself. It is like the desire of a sick man for a loathsome medicine, which he knows he must take, or die. Do any of you, my hearers, flatter yourselves that you desire to be Christians? Have you seriously thought what it was to be a Christian? The Christian hates sin, and loves holiness. He hungers and thirsts after righteousness. He delights in the service of God. It is his drink to do the will of his heavenly Father. Do you desire to be a Christian who is not willing to forsake his sins, and to walk in the newness of life.—Are you willing to do this?—Call to view the sins in which you habitually indulge.—Are you willing to forsake them immediately? Look at the duties of religion. Are you willing to perform them? If you are you will commence a life of obedience without delay. If you are not willing to do these things, you are not willing to be Christians; for these things are essential to the Christian character. Cast away, then, this vain delusion. Be willing to see your own hearts, and to acknowledge your character. No longer expect to exculpate yourselves, and to impute unrighteousness to Jehovah. When you say that you should be glad to be Christians if you could you virtually say that it is not your fault that you remain in impenitence. And whose fault is it, my hearers? It is either your fault or God's. While therefore you exculpate yourselves, you cast all the blame of your impenitence upon your Maker. And is not this impious?"

Dr. Tyler's Sermon.

In Barnstable (according to the Patriot) a gold breast-pin was sometime since accidentally thrown, with the floor sweepings, into a hog sty. Later in eating a hog's tongue, the pin of pure gold, was found in it, but the broach is still lost. So much for casting pearls before swine.

A few Sundays since a simple looking country lad, to whose lot fell the leading question in the Catechism.—"What is your name?" replied, "Carrots!" "Who gave you that name?" "Why all the boys in the parish, Sir!" whineingly replied the red-hairedurchin.

An ill-natured joker, (as appears from the Portland Courier) lately "coteh a Tartar." He bargained with a raw chap from the country for a load of baskets at \$40, and gave a note with a false name, witnessed by a bystander with another false name, and sent Johnathan on a Tom-fools-errand to deposit them. Johnathan

him again and refused to take \$10 to settle the business. He had been a deputy Sheriff back in the woods, and "guessed he knew what he was about." He put the money in a law mill, and the gist came to nearly \$140.

The cool weather has operated favorably upon the health of the town, and the sickness has very nearly subsided. We hope very shortly to be able to announce its entire disappearance. This office however, is unfortunate—one of the principal Workmen having experienced a renewed attack, from which he has not yet recovered, and which embarrasses the operations of the office. Will our readers find excuse in the circumstances for any imperfections in the appearance of the present number?

Camden Journal.

The Irish papers (says Cobbett) say, that the cattle and other things which have been seized for the payment of tithes, have been sent to England to be sold! Poor St. Paul and St. James, and the rest of them, never thought that there would come an age of such vast improvement as this. They never dreamed that Christian Ministers would seize the goods of their flocks in one country, and send them to be sold in another.

A Post Mistress.—Our politically knee deep immersed cotemporaries have mutually indulged in party colored pleasantries, on the appointment of a Miss Rider as a post master at Coventry. R. I. Her appointment was, indisputably, a glorious "loop to hang a" j ke upon, but we discover no pertinency in the remarks elicited by the circumstance. We know no part of the duty of the post master in towns of the magnitude of Coventry, R. I. which may not be filled, as well by women as by men, and one thing is certain, that females are more likely to be obliging and attentive than their self sufficient lords, who would monopolize all the means of living, even to the right of retailing pins and needles.

Boston Transcript.

Hanging Rock against the world for squashes. A squash vine grew this year in the garden of Mr. John Truesdel at Hanging Rock creek, which bore ten squashes, two of which weigh and measure as follows: one of them measures 6 feet 9 inches in circumference and weighs one hundred and two pounds—the other weighs 96 pounds and measures 5 feet and 10 inches in circumference. Any American farmer who will outquash this, shall be entitled to—raise as big pumpkins as he pleases for aught we care; for this is our ne plus ultra.

Camden Journal.

The whole hog.—At the last term of Hall Superior Court, a man was convicted of the crime of hog stealing, and sentenced to receive fifteen lashes. It was in evidence that he cut off the hog's head and threw it away, to prevent detection. After receiving his punishment, and while putting on his shirt, he very coolly observed, "The next time I do such a trick, I'll go the whole hog."

Kissing with an appetite.—A religious sect has recently sprung up in the county of Barry, one of whose tenets is to salute each other at a meeting with a holy kiss. One of the female devotees, a young lady of a thousand charms, happened to encounter a young gentleman, of whom she was enamoured, and gave him a cordial and loving salute than was quite becoming. The next day she received a message from the high priest of the sect, saying she had been excommunicated for "kissing with an appetite."

New Jersey.—The recent elections in this State have resulted in favor of the Jackson party. The majority in the legislature, on joint ballot, is

FOREIGN.

FALL OF WARSAW.

By the British ship Arkwright which arrived last evening, from Dundee on the 24th September, we have been able to obtain from a passenger the only late paper on board—the Dundee Courier of the 20th, which contains the disastrous intelligence we give below of the surrender of Warsaw to the Russians. The captain of the Arkwright states that when he left Dundee he had in his possession three London papers which contained a confirmation of this event, but he gave them away at the Orkney Islands, where he touched with his vessel.

From the Dundee Courier of the 20th Sept.

FALL OF WARSAW.

This capital has at length fallen. After two days of sanguinary fighting the town surrendered by capitulation and the Russians entered Praga.

The following communication is from the Office of the London Times on the 17th.

Official intelligence was received at Berlin, on the 11th instant, of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw, on the 7th at six o'clock, after two days bloody fighting in the neighborhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the entrenchments which had been raised to protect the city.

The Polish Army, followed by the Diet and the members of the Government retired through Praga on the night of the 7th, and early on the 8th the Russian Army entered, maintaining perfect order—personal property was respected.

The Poles were retiring upon Modlin and Plock, where it was supposed they would make an effort to maintain themselves.

Such is the substance of this fatal intelligence. It is still said that the Poles will maintain the struggle. But the loss of their capital is a fearful blow, and may, we fear, prove fatal to their cause.

[It will be perceived that the above is said to be a "communication" from the London Times, not an extract. The Times receives an express from Paris every other day, and the presumption is, that on the 17th their express did not arrive until after their edition was printed; and consequently, that they merely announced the fact to the public, and forwarded the particulars to different parts of the United Kingdom. This is the more probable, as the "Sun" of the afternoon of the 17th, merely alludes to the fact without giving any particulars, and states also, that Warsaw fell on the 11th instead of the 7th. There is not the slightest reason to doubt the authenticity of this intelligence, as it is expressly stated that the "official intelligence" was received at Berlin on the 11th.

The following is the extract alluded to, from the Sun of the 17th.]

[From the Sun.]

"A morning contemporary mentions the capitulation of Warsaw as a catastrophe that took place on the 11th after 'two days bloody fighting in the neighborhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the entrenchments which had been raised to protect the city.' We have still our hopes that this disastrous news is unfounded; if however, it unfortunately prove to be correct, we shall tremble for the sensation it will create in the French capital. The people there, feel an intense interest in the cause of the Poles, and will not, we apprehend, tamely brook the intelligence of the fall of Warsaw."

City 12 o'clock.—The most unwelcome news for some time past is announced this morning—the capitulation of Warsaw after two days fighting in its environs, with the storming of the Polish entrenchments by the Russians. The fate of the brave, but unfortunate Poles, is in general deplored throughout the city; some faint hopes are expected from the Polish army, who have made good their retreat towards Plock; no doubt the Emperor of Russia will grant them favorable terms, which they must accept as their point d'appui. Warsaw is lost—we must now look to Paris and the French nation, how they will receive this sad catastrophe, and the effect it will have on the Ministers of the King of the French; but it is too late, the die is cast. In the Stock Exchange they do not give implicit credit to fall of Warsaw, and we wish it was in our power to contradict it. Up to the present time it has not had much effect on the funds.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 16.—Col. Evans presented a petition from the National Reform Association, held at the Crown Tavern, Museum st. Bloomsbury, praying the House to take into consideration the present state of the unfortunate Poles, with a view of addressing His Majesty, praying that his Majesty would be pleased to recognize their cause. Laid on the table and referred to be printed.

DUNDY, Sept. 20.—At home the Reform Bill now approaches the crisis of its fate. The report from the Committee of the House of Commons has been brought, and the third reading of the bill was fixed for Monday last, on which day a call of the House was to be made, in order to

pass a Bill, which would have the effect of doing so. The Bill is now in the House, and there are all various and most contradictory opinions as to its probable reception by the House. On the whole, however, the opinion seems to be that it will be passed by a majority. On this point many speak confidently, and in a late discussion in the House of Commons, Lord Althorpe boldly asserted that it would pass, and it is not to be thought that he would have made such a confident assertion without some authority.

The death of the Comptroller, Dowager of Warrington, mother of the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Walsley, Lord Maryborough, Lord Cowley, and the Honorable and Reverend Gerard Wellesley, is announced in the London papers.

London Corn Exchange, Sept. 16.—Our market this morning was dull and nothing but the finest description of grain found purchasers. Wheat supports Monday's prices, but Barley is a quarter cheaper, Oats, Beans and Peas are unaltered.

French Ministry.—The disappointed to which the ministry of M. Parnet were obliged to submit at the period of the general election, and which more perhaps than the smallness of the majority in the election of President of the Chamber of Deputies, decided them to offer their resignations, has been recovered by the return of Admiral de Rigoley, the Minister of Marine, from the electoral college of Boulogne-sur-Mer; of Charles Dupin, by one of the arrondissements of Paris; and of Marshal Lohé, the commander of the National Guard.

Emperor of Brazil.—The new envoy from Brazil to France, M. de la Roche, does not scruple to declare, even in the mixed society of Paris, that the Emperor is absolutely wrong in the head, "with action and emphasis," says a letter from that capital, "well suited to enforce his opinion."

A pot de vin.—M. Casimir Perier and Marshal Soult, have instituted an action of damages against the editor and proprietor of the Tribune newspaper, for publishing an article accusing them of two Ministers of taking a bribe, or pot de vin, from the manufacturers at Birmingham, who have been supplying the French government with arms. Mr. Vincent Nolte, well known in commercial circles here, formerly chief of a leading house in New Orleans was one of the contractors with the French government. Cour. & Enquirer.

RAIL ROAD.

Extracts from the Report, on the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road, submitted to the directors, October 18, 1831. By Alexander Black, Commissioner.

A brief memoir of the organization and proceedings of the Company, may prove interesting to the friends of the enterprise at a distance: and serve, to correct many erroneous impressions which obtain among our own citizens.

The Charter was granted in January 1828, and books of Subscriptions opened 17th March following. A sufficient sum only was obtained to authorize the formation of the Company. In the month of May, same year, the Subscribers proceeded to organize the Company by electing their Officers. The Direction, thus charged with the deep responsibility of commencing an enterprise, novel and untrodden; applied themselves promptly and assiduously, to collect all the facts calculated to shed light on the subject. In the absence of experience, the sources of information were few and imperfect.

During the winter of 1828 '29, an experimental line of survey was executed by a Brigade of U. S. Civil Engineers, under the direction of Dr. Howard. The result proved so entirely satisfactory, that the Board determined, on engaging the services of a person, qualified to aid and direct them in the performance of their duties. Horatio Allen, Esq. was selected, who explored the route in the winter of 1829 and 1830. Meantime, the Stockholders empowered the Direction, to construct a section of the Road as an experiment, & to import a quantity of iron. Accordingly, 3 or 4 miles of the Road were constructed, and put into operation, practically demonstrating the great superiority of Rail Roads, as a medium of communication, over every other mode hitherto known. Doubts and fears as to its practicability and utility vanished. Still the capital secured, was only \$350,000, a sum too inconsiderable to justify embarking seriously in a work of such magnitude. By an opportunity, which would yield to no denial; and, a perseverance which could not be dismayed; the Direction succeeded in completing the subscription to a capital of \$600,000 in August 1830. Then, and not till then, the affairs of the Company assumed an encouraging aspect. Active operations were commenced forthwith. Mr. Allen, with an efficient corps of Engineers, took the field on the 18 November 1830. Contractors were invited; engagements for materials entered into; and in some cases, the Contractor with his working force, appeared on the ground, before it was possible to adjust the line of location satisfactorily.

(It therefore appears that it is only four

months since the Road was laid out, and that it is less than twelve months since the survey, with a view to a definitive location commenced. That taking into consideration the sparse population of our country, and a design which limits the year's work of the stranger to eight months' service; the progress of operations may safely challenge a comparison with any similar undertaking in the United States. And it is not arrogant, to indulge the pleasing hope, that South Carolina will realize the first hundred miles of Rail Road in a continued line, hitherto constructed in the world.

It may be considered an act of supererogation on my part, to travel out of the obvious line of official duty into miscellaneous matter; still, the current object is urged by those who withhold their aid and patronage, should be noticed. Among the most prominent of these objections is the destructibility of the material.

It is commonly remarked, "that the Road will not last." "That one end will be rotten before the other can be completed." "If it was built of Stone or Iron, it would have confidence," &c. &c. I have heard these observations frequently made by persons sensible on other subjects, and seen them acceded to, as truisms, by the bystanders and by them, no doubt again reiterated.

It is the province of wisdom, to conform circumstances to the means and resources available. In countries where stone and iron abound, and capital is redundant, roads, houses and bridges are chiefly constructed of those materials. In many situations it is economy to do so, owing to the high price of timber. The timber which was used to make one mile of the State Road, would cost in England an amount sufficient to construct two miles of their ordinary turnpike roads made of stone. It would therefore be unwise in England to build a road of wood, and it would have been worse than folly, to have undergone the advantages of the State Road until we could afford to build one of stone. Houses, wharves and bridges, built of wood, are every where around us. It is known they will not last forever—his sufficient to know that the benefit derived justifies the investment. But a judicious selection of material and due care, they may be made to endure the purposes intended during the life of man. It is surely not unfair to apply the same principles of reasoning to the Rail Road.

The repairs and renewals will be no more felt than in keeping up a bridge,—when a place of timber exhibits symptoms of decay or weakness, it is removed and a substantial one substituted. How many bridges have been maintained 30, 40 or 60 years, and so frequently renewed, that perhaps not one original piece, of timber remained, without producing any serious inconvenience to the public or the Proprietors.

By referring to the original Reports on the subject of this Rail Road, it will be remarked, in the calculations made as to the probable net revenue, that \$20,000 per annum was previously deducted from the assumed gross income, and set apart for repairs and reconstruction—a sum nearly adequate to keep it up in perpetuity, admitting it should require renewal of the perishable material every 10 years.

That attention must be bestowed on it, and means taken to protect the timber against the influence of the weather, is admitted. Paint is used to protect a house; tar, varnish and pitch to preserve a ship; omit these precautionary measures, and how soon does the one become a ruin, and the other a wreck. Turpentine and oil well laid on in a hot state, is the preparation applied to the transverse pieces and rails. A regard to economy influenced the selection of these ingredients from the many which were proposed for the purpose.

The ulterior substitution of stone as the foundation when the wooden supports give away, is a view of the subject which early occurred to the Board.—This question is to be determined at a future day. It may, however, be gratifying to know that the facilities for accomplishing this object are within our reach whenever the expediency of so doing is determined. I am informed that there are several beds of stone contiguous to the line of the road, between the Upper Three Runs & Hamburg, which readily yields to the workman's chisel, and by exposure to the atmosphere becomes very hard. Should our expectations as to its fitness be disappointed, on a minute examination, recourse may be had to those vast bodies of Granite which lie on the margin of the Savannah river, within a few miles of Hamburg.

The transportation of the material to the spot where it is wanted, will add very little to the annual expenditure. The Crop is generally conveyed to the seaboard market by the latter end of June. There will therefore be but little descending trade in the months of July, Aug. Sept. and Oct. In the two latter months, considerable up freight in merchandise will offer. On the return trips, the moving power had better be used in conveying the stone than, wast-

ing an interference of the similar traffic of commodities will be in consequence of the annual expenditure, except in increase of fuel. The wooden foundation may, in thus gradually transformed into stone, without interrupting the regular trips, by incurring no other expense except that of shaping and adjusting the stone support; and it is believed can be effected for the amount estimated for repairs and support, if permitted to accumulate for the term of ten years.

By charging them with the performance of this business, nothing is added to the annual expenditure, except in increase of fuel. The wooden foundation may, in thus gradually transformed into stone, without interrupting the regular trips, by incurring no other expense except that of shaping and adjusting the stone support; and it is believed can be effected for the amount estimated for repairs and support, if permitted to accumulate for the term of ten years.

FROM THE BANNER THE SUBSTITUTION.

The following are specimens of the fallacies of the American System:

"That it is patriotic to encourage domestic manufactures."—It is patriotic to encourage domestic industry, whether it be employed in agriculture, commerce, or manufactures. That man is the most entitled to the appellation of patriot, who maintains the policy which will feed and clothe the whole body of his fellow citizens at the cheapest rate; or, what is the same thing, with the least possible sacrifice of labour. Hence, the greatest patriots in Great Britain, are those who oppose the Corn Laws because these laws make bread dear; and, in the United States the greatest patriots are those who oppose high duties upon foreign manufactures, because they make clothing dear.

"That the consuming of foreign manufactures is being tributary to foreign industry."—Just as much as foreign nations are tributary to American industry for the products which we exchange for those manufactures. Foreign commodities can only be procured with domestic commodities. Foreign industry can only be employed for our benefit, so far as we employ our industry for the benefit of foreigners. For every dollar's worth of foreign productions imported, we must export an equivalent in domestic productions, commerce being an exchange of things of equal value of the place where the exchange is made.

"That the refusal to take any thing almost but cotton, by Great Britain, is an evil to the United States."—That the refusal by Great Britain to take our flour, prevents us from selling to her that particular article, to a certain extent, is undoubtedly true, but it does not diminish the aggregate of her purchases from us. There are no limits to the extent that she would purchase from us the articles which we have for sale, except those imposed by ourselves. If we say to her, We will not have your manufactures, we say at the same time, we deprive you of the power of purchasing from us commodities of precisely equal value. The evil, therefore, as far as any is supposed to exist, is imputable to ourselves. Let us abolish high duties on the fabrics of Great Britain, and we have no doubt that she would very soon find it for her interest to abolish her prohibitory Corn Laws. The desire to sell to us would be so great, that she would needs resort to the only expedient of accomplishing that object—that is, by enlarging the assortment of products to be purchased from us—for she knows that a nation, to the extent that she will not buy, cannot sell.



Salutary:
NOVEMBER 14, 1831.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of Internal Improvement will be held in the Ch. House on Thursday the 24th instant (it being Thursday of our County Court.) The citizens of Rowan generally are invited to attend.

THE COMMITTEE.

The importance of some means of intercommunication between the different parts of our State are so apparent, that we hope there will be a general attendance; at the above meeting of the citizens of this county. We are not so sanguine as to believe that this infant effort to arouse public sentiment upon the subject of Internal Improvement in this State, will be immediately successful; but we think it is high time that the subject should be agitated and we fondly trust that its importance will, at some future day, be made so apparent that there will not be an individual in the State, who will not be found in its favor. This is purely a State concern, and it interests every man in the State and we hope that every man of whatever party he may be will be found on its side. Upon this subject we can all meet as it were on neutral ground, without being influenced by party feelings and party passions.

It interests every man in the State and we hope that every man of whatever party he may be will be found on its side. Upon this subject we can all meet as it were on neutral ground, without being influenced by party feelings and party passions.

We have no individual in North Carolina more proud of being a native of the State than the writer of this;—we believe that no individual in the State more heartily condemns the old slogan about the poverty and degradation of North Carolina than he does, but it is a fact which cannot be controverted that we are a country belied many of our states States in that march of improvement, which is the pride and boast of the present age. Every State in the Union almost has done more or less towards its internal improvement, while we have sat with our fingers crossed, idle and vacant spectators of the surrounding condition. Let not this state of things any longer remain, but let us put our shoulders to the wheel and do something worthy of one of the proudest of the old thirteen.

In looking about for the means most likely to effect the greatest good, the meeting which was held here on Thursday the 3rd instant, could think of none from which they could anticipate as much as from societies established in the several counties in this State for the purpose of arousing public feeling upon the great subject of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT in North Carolina. At the meeting which is to be held in this place on Thursday the 26th instant, a society will be formed in this county. We anticipate from it the most flattering results and hope that the plan will be generally acquiesced in, and acted upon by the friends of the subject in every county in the State. We will recur to this subject again;—it is one in which we feel a deep interest.

The miserable attempt of the Monopolists to deceive the friends of Free Trade by pretending to wish for a modification of the Tariff has been met as it deserved. The deception was too shallow to be heeded by the most unwary of our friends. We will listen to no compromise which is not based upon the bone of contention between the two parties, to wit, the protecting principle. Let the friends of the Tariff abandon that, and then we may listen to their overtures, for a modification of that compound of injustice and inequality the Tariff, but not until then.

Thompsonian System.—Much has been said recently upon this subject in this State. We have heretofore refrained from saying any thing about it, for the best of all reasons that we knew nothing about it; and even now we will barely say that we think the course pursued by most Editors towards the friends of the system has been to say the least of it; illiberal. While their columns have been open to every thing against the System, they have been shut to every thing in its favor. We shall pursue the same course upon this as upon other subjects, that is, we shall open our columns to both sides, as long as the writers avoid personalities, but so soon as any writer upon either side shall descend to this, our columns shall be shut against his pieces.

There will be a Clay convention at Frankfort Kentucky on the 30th December, for the purpose of nominating a governor and Lt. governor to succeed Metcalf and Breathitt and to select an electoral ticket for President and Vice-President.

The Kentucky Gazette advises the friends of Genl. Jackson to follow up the movements of the friends of Mr. Clay, by calling a convention to be held at the same place on the 21st of December.

The Clay Editors and the Anti-Masonic Clay Editors and the Editors of the Anti-Masonic are carrying on a wondrous cunning war. The former are intriguing with the members elect to the great Baltimore convention to nominate Wm. Wirt; the latter at the head of whom is Jo. Gales are also maneuvering with the aforesaid members elect, to induce them to nominate Henry Clay. We would not be surprised much if both parties were to

He takes his patient by the hand,
And compliments him as a friend;
He sits a while his pulse to feel,
And then takes out his Colomet.
He turns into his patient's wife,
And says you often sleep, warm, and kind;
I think your husband would be well,
To take a dose of Colomet.
He then takes out the final grain,
Which, he says, I am sure will cure his pain.
Once in three hours of sound of bell,
Give him a dose of Colomet.
He leaves his patient in her care,
And bids good bye with graceful air.
In hopes his patient's wife,
The lady gives him Colomet.
The man grows worse, quite fast indeed.
"Go call the counsel—ride with speed."
The counsel comes, like post with mail,
And double the dose of Colomet.
He now reclines upon the bed,
And o'er the pillow rolls his head,
Like hunted hare upon the hill,
He pants and dreads with Colomet.
The neighbors now flock in to see
The dire effects of Mercury;
"What is it thus affects the smell,"
"Is putrid fumes of Colomet."
The man in death begins to groan,
The fatal job for him is done.
His soul is wing'd for heaven or hell,
Ascrib'd to Colomet.
The funeral charges must be paid,
And under ground the body laid,
The law now executes the will,
And pays the charge for Colomet.
Hydra now plays its deadly game,
Since Colomet has lost its name;
And done the fatal work full,
As faithfully as Colomet.
Physicians of my former school,
Receive my counsel and advice;
Be not offended through I tell,
I'm not a fond of Colomet.
And when I must resign my breath,
Pray let me die a natural death;
And bid you adieu for everwell,
Without a dose of Colomet.
Dear ladies hear our sad complaint,
And pity our distress;
We have borne our silent grief,
Till time to seek redress.
In cruel fetters bound, we plead;
Oh! hear our feeble cry;
Your corsets vile, oppress us so,
We scarce can bear a sigh.
We're hamper'd so, we scarce can breathe
We're stunted in our food;
We can't inhale the vital air,
To purify your blood.
In our cells the blood and air
Indulge their warm embrace;
But scarcely have they room to meet,
While you so tightly lace.
Our neighbors, too, are sorely pained,
And grievously complain;
We're forced to bear each other's woes,
And sympathize in pain.
The heart, you know, or ought to know,
Is pumping night and day,
To force the purple stream of life
Throughout its circling way.
The stomach and the liver too
Deserve not such abuse;
With ceaseless care they analyze
Your food for use.
Oh! look on our crippled state,
Our languid movements view,
You surely would not witness us thus,
As thoughtlessly you do.
And why is all this rude attempt,
Your symmetry to change?
Can you correct your husband's work,
Or better plans arrange?
The loveliest form that ever wears
Is woman fair to you;
Her perfect shape taste may adore,
But not amend its truth.
Dear ladies, we entreat you, then,
By all that's just in taste,
And as you value life and health,
Give freedom to the waist.
THE LUNC

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$3.50 per ream, a few reams at \$2.50 and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual

The cash was advanced for the same day after the drawing. Again in the very last Lottery I sold a prize of \$5000 to Mr. L. Barker of Upper County in this State. It is remembered that Schuyler never publishes the names of the many fortunate owners of Colomet obtained at his office without particular content. It is a fact that nearly all the high prizes of Colomet are obtained at my office. The Cash Prize of \$50,000 in the Grand Mammoth Lottery was sent by the managers (Messrs Yates & McIntyre) to their agent in Pittsburgh, Penna. a certain Vendor in this city has endeavored to deceive the people by putting in such a manner as to convey the idea that he sold it. This is no such thing—he had nothing to do with it—but there are so many pretenses that some folks pretend any thing a good class is drawing weekly in this city \$10 will always get a good chance in any of the Lotteries. On the 16 November next a first rate all prize scheme will be drawn in this city—60 No. Lottery Blanks are entitled to \$4 in this Lottery, and one Number \$10. Price of Tickets \$10 and shares in proportion. Please address as usual,
ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER.
497 New York.
Schuyler's Lottery Herald published every Wednesday, is sent gratis to all his customers. The Herald will be found useful and amusing.

HENRY HUMPHREY & Co.
ARE now receiving another supply of NEW GOODS, among which is a variety of Fancy Dry Goods. And all articles of Merchandise, which they have lately found in demand by their customers.
Their Stock is now extensive, and they respectfully invite purchasers, confident that they can suit them satisfactorily.
Lexington 22nd October 1831.
N. B. All kinds of marketable country produce will be received in trade by H. H. & Co. 4:00

Runaway
ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of \$5 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.
JAMES LAMAR.
October 16th. 421f
The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

Land & Negroes, FOR SALE.
IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust to me executed by William Long, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-house in Salisbury on Thursday the 15th day of December next, the following property, viz:
Twenty-four or five likely Negroes consisting of Men, Boys, Women and Girls, several head of horses. Also his interest in a Tract of Land situated on the Yadkin River, whereon Wm. Long now lives. Terms will be cash.
THOMAS L. COWAN, Trustee.
October, 20th 1831. 941100

Negroes Wanted!
THE subscribers are anxious to purchase ONE HUNDRED negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN to TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the CASH.
JAMES I. LONG,
RICH'D W. LONG,
THOS. MULL, Jr.
May 22d 1831. 6m199
N. B. Application can be made to the firm in person or by letter addressed to JAMES I. LONG & Co. SALISBURY N. C., which will be promptly attended

JOB PRINTING.
ON EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GIVEN WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.

Merchants.
MERCHANTS wishing to add to their stock, would do well to call on ROBT. KYLE, } *Servicing partners*
HAZEL T. KYLE, } *of the firm of*
Salisbury, Nov. 2d 1831. 4199

New & Desirable, Fall & Winter Goods.
HACKETT & LEMLEY are now receiving and opening a fresh supply of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, selected with great care in Philadelphia and New York. Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in stores in this part of the country, all of which they are determined to sell very cheap.
Those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine their assortment, near prices and judge for themselves.
November, 3d 1831. 961f

Thompsonian System. DOCTORS.
LEA & SMITH.
I HAVE recently located themselves, on the South Yedon, in Iredell Co. N. C. and in the neighborhood of Glasscock's Mills and Griffins store, on the place, formerly owned by Wm. Dyson, where they intend practicing medicine upon the above system. They may at all times be found at their residence, except when professionally engaged. They are aware of the prejudice of some people against this system, it being new and unfashionable; but upon a fair trial both in acute and chronic diseases, such as Fevers, Spasms, Lockjaw, Bite of a Mad Dog, Fits, Poison, Hætic, Dropsy, Consumption, &c. together with Surgery and Obstetrics, they flatter themselves that these prejudices will be removed. No poison either Mineral or Vegetable is used as a medicine. Every due attention will be paid to those who patronize them with charges very accommodating to suit the times.
3/98 Nov. 18th 1831

The Tennessee Spinster.
THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.
721f E. P. MITCHELL.
Salisbury, May 21st.

W. J. JONES, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.
October 8th 1831. 921f

Negroes Wanted!
THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of NEGROES without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in CASH.
JAMES HUIE.
N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence Mr. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorized to make purchases at all times.
Salisbury, May 21. 721f

Lost or Misaid
THE first volume of Ascoug's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office, 99

Business-Makers.
THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness-Makers of steady and industrious habits.
JOHN W. HILTON,
BENJ. J. OAKES.
Oct. 31st 1831. 5m1

A LIST OF LETTERS.
REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C. on the 21st October, 1831.
Polly Adams, David Lewis, Martin Byers, Jas. Leavelle, David Bowers, John Leavelle, John Bowers, Wm. Leavelle, Charles Brunel, Wm. G. Beard, Eli G. Barton, John Burton, Wm. Bryant, David Bowers, Solomon Bess, Sarah Brown, Benjamin Bollings, John Calloway, Michael Craver, Henry Clingman, Hugh Cunningham, Andrew Clinard, Danl. Evans, Catharine or Jno. Fouts, James Gillings, Wm. Grist, Phillips Grimes, Jesse Goovison, Jacob Goss, Wm. Hawk, Geo. H. Heck, James Hughes, John Haynes, Thos. O. Ives, John Keat, Henry Kenly, Daniel Keely, James Kinley, Catharine Lee, Adam Lewey, 3/97
B. D. HOUNSAVILL P. M.

To Undertakers.
SEALED Proposals will be received by the subscribers until the 3d. Monday in November next, for a thorough repair of the prison in Salisbury, N. C. The materials to be of Rock Wood, and Iron, with a plan of executing the same accompanying the proposals. Persons wishing to undertake, will call on F. SLATER Esq. at the Jail and view the same.
MAXWELL CHAMBERS, } 9-99
W. H. HOBAN, } Con.
GEORGE YOGEL.

ESTATE SALE.
Extensive Sale and Hiring of Negroes!
THE subscriber will offer for sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, to the highest bidder on Saturday the 6th of December next, about forty likely NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of the late Doct. S. L. Ferrand, consisting of Men, Women, Children, Boys, and Girls.
The object of the sale being to pay off claims against the Estate, Cash, Negotiable paper at the Salisbury Bank, or any legal demands against the Estate, will be taken in Payment.
And on Monday the 2nd January next will be hired, at the Court House afore said, for one year, on the usual terms fifty, or sixty negroes, of the above description, belonging to the said Estate.
96:100 R. MACNAMARA admr.
Rowan County N. C. Oct. 28th 1831.

THE PLANTER'S AND FARMER'S ALMANACKS,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1832,
CALCULATED for the Meridian of N. C. just received and for sale at this Office. Price 10 cents single 75 cts. per dozen.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
ESCAPED from the Jail in Rowan County, on the 12 instant, two negro men—one a free negro by the name of Sam Ballen who is stout built, very black, about 28 or 30 years old, speaks broken of the French language;—and the other a slim black fellow very active, belongs to James Huie of this place (Salisbury.) Mr. Huie purchased him in Concord Jail, of Col. Kinde as the agent of some man in Alabama, his name is Hardie. The above reward will be paid upon the delivery of said negroes to me, in Salisbury, or by securing them so that I get them—if not both taken Ten Dollars for each one.
E. SLATER Esq.

NOTICE.
1 OF \$10000
1 OF \$5000
1 OF \$3000
1 OF \$1000
1 OF \$100
1 OF \$40
1 OF \$15
1 OF \$4
1 OF \$10000
1 OF \$4000
1 OF \$1706
1 OF \$500
1 OF \$50
1 OF \$30
1 OF \$10
1 OF \$10000
1 OF \$4000
1 OF \$1706
1 OF \$500
1 OF \$50
1 OF \$30
1 OF \$10

Tickets \$10 Halves \$5 Quarters \$2.50 packages of 25 tickets will cost \$380 warranted to draw at least \$115.40 When packages are ordered a discount of 5 per ct. will be made. Those who wish certificates of packages need only remit the difference between the cost of the Packages and the amount advanced. Those who remit \$93 will be entitled to a certificate of a package of wholen-like proportion for shares. The original tickets will be deposited in the Bank. Orders for Tickets to receive prompt and confidential attention must be addressed to
ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER
499 New York.

To the Public.
J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON have dissolved their partnership in the business establishment of Cherraw. All persons indebted to Scott & Brandon of that place are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims to present them for payment.
Business continued as heretofore by Brandon and Scott at Wadesboro' where can be had for cash or country produce in exchange, all kinds of Fancy Goods Groceries &c. on the most liberal terms.
Oct. 23rd 1831. J. SCOTT.
941f A. W. BRANDON

J. SCOTT having bought out the interest of A. W. Brandon in their concern (Scott & Brandon,) at Cherraw, will be happy to supply all who may want Goods on good terms, either by wholesale or retail with Dry Goods and Groceries of every description. In all instances selling for Cash or country produce. The highest market price will be given for country produce in Cash or exchange for Goods.
October 23, 1831. 941f
All produce intended for the Charleston market or to pass through the hands of H. W. Conner & Co. Charleston will be carefully stored and forwarded, also packages of every kind from any quarter of the world received and forwarded to order by JNO. SCOTT, Agent at Cherraw of H. W. CONNER & Co.

BEEF IN MARKET.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally that he now has and intends hereafter to have good beef which he will have in market every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. His beef is as good as that of any of his brethren and he is determined to sell it as cheap. He will pay the highest cash prices for good mountain beeces, at any time.
851f CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Committed.
TO the Jail of Lincoln County, on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, he speaks polite. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself Nicholas, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Hops in Iredell County, North Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away.
JACOB REINHARDT, Jailor.

EQUITY BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE.